

**DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACION CISCO
DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACION DE SOLUCIONES INTEGRADAS LAN / WLAN**



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GRUPO 37

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EVALUACION – PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRACTICAS CCNA

**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BASICAS Y TECNOLOGIAS
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INTRODUCCION

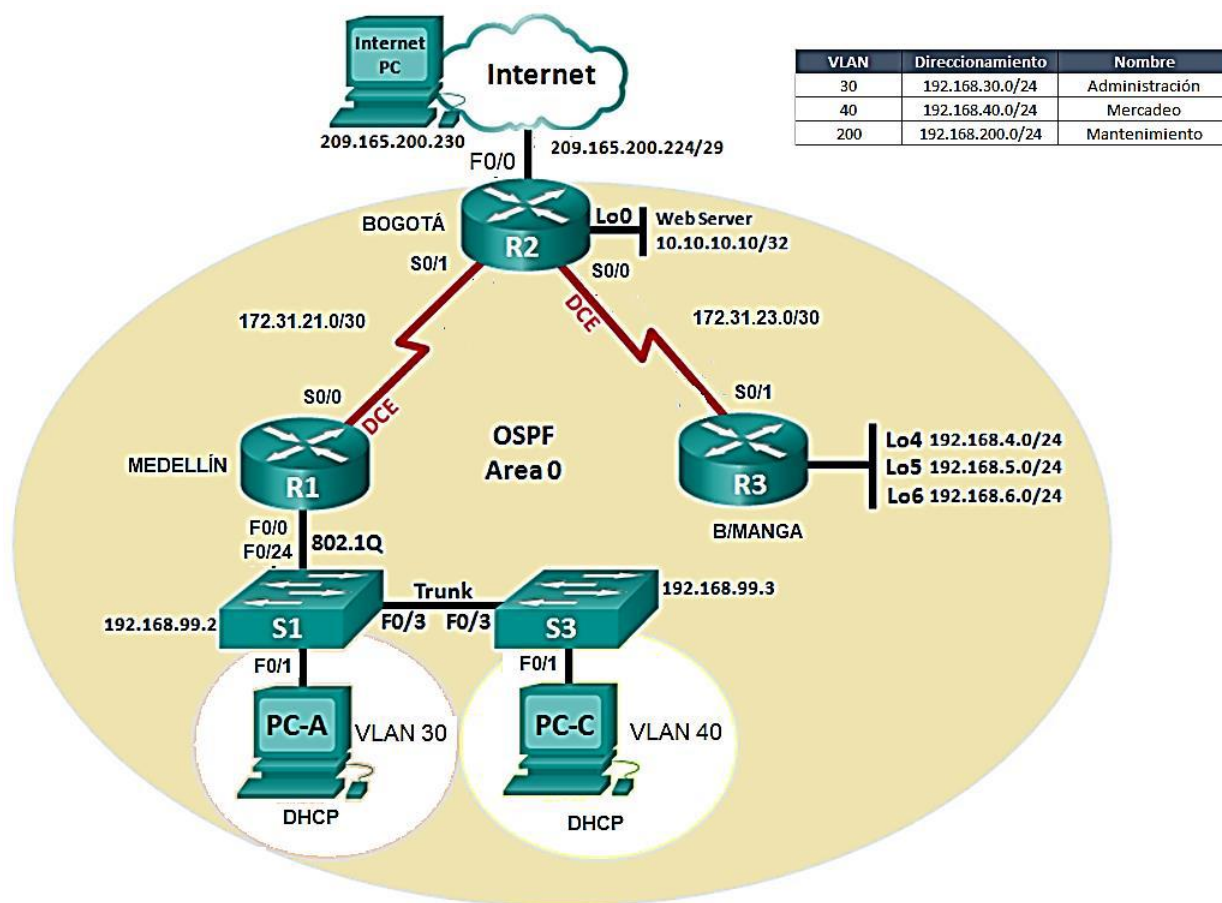
El examen de habilidades comprende protocolos de routing dinámico (RIPv2, OSPF), configuración de servers DHCP, Network Address Translation (NAT), Listas de control de acceso (ACL). Estas pueden implementarse en routers para aumentar la seguridad de una red o implementar políticas de entrada y salida de paquetes para ciertos equipos específicos.

Se configuran servidores DHCP, el cual es un protocolo de difusión que trabaja de forma predeterminada en donde sus paquetes no pasan a través de enrutadores. Un agente de retransmisión DHCP recibe cualquier difusión DHCP de la subred y la reenvía a la dirección IP especificada en una subred distinta.

Las redes de datos que usamos en nuestras vidas cotidianas para aprender, jugar y trabajar varían desde pequeñas redes locales hasta grandes internetworks globales. En el hogar, un usuario puede tener un router y dos o más computadoras. En el trabajo, una organización probablemente tenga varios routers y switches para atender las necesidades de comunicación de datos de cientos o hasta miles de computadoras.

Una empresa de Tecnología posee tres sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Bogotá, Medellín y Bucaramanga, en donde el estudiante será el administrador de la red, el cual deberá configurar e interconectar entre sí cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario, acorde con los lineamientos establecidos para el direccionamiento IP, protocolos de enrutamiento y demás aspectos que forman parte de la topología de red.

TOPOLOGÍA



1. Configurar el direccionamiento IP acorde con la topología de red para cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario

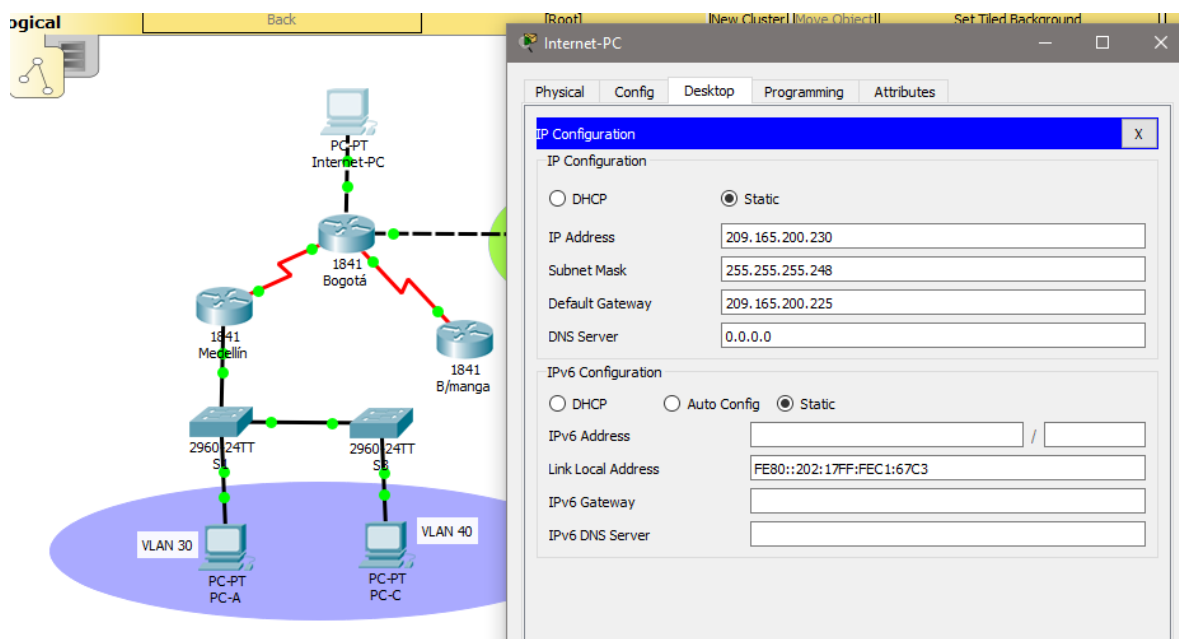
| | Dirección IP (Ip Address) | Mascara de Red (Subnet Mask) | Puerta de Enlace Predeterminado (Default Gateway) | Dirección IPv6 (IPv6 Address) | Puerta de Enlace IPv6 (IPv6 Gateway) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Internet Server | 209.165.200.230 | 255.255.255.248 | 209.165.200.255 | 2001:DB8:ACAD:2::30/ 64 | 2001:DB8:ACAD:2:: 1 |
| R1 to R2 S0/0/0 | 172.31.21.1 | 255.255.255.252 | | 2001:DB8:ACAD:12::1/ 64 | |
| R2 to R1 S0/0/1 | 172.31.21.2 | 255.255.255.252 | | 2001:DB8:ACAD:12::2/ 64 | |
| R2 to R3 S0/0/0 | 172.31.23.2 | 255.255.255.252 | | 2001:DB8:ACAD:23::2/ 64 | |
| R2 to Internet Server G0/0 | 209.165.200.225 | 255.255.255.248 | | 2001:DB8:ACAD:2::1/6 4 | |
| R2 Lo0 Web Server | 10.10.10.10 | 255.255.255.255 | 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0 G0/0 | ::/0 G0/0 | |
| R3 to R2 S0/0/1 | 172.31.23.1 | 255.255.255.252 | | 2001:DB8:ACAD:23::1/ 64 | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|
| R3 Lo4 | 192.168.4.1 | 255.255.255.0 | 0.0.0.0.0.0.0 S0/0/1 | ::/0 S0/0/1 | |
| R3 Lo5 | 192.168.5.1 | 255.255.255.0 | 0.0.0.0.0.0.0 S0/0/1 | ::/0 S0/0/1 | |
| R3 Lo6 | 192.168.6.1 | 255.255.255 | 0.0.0.0.0.0.0 S0/0/1 | ::/0 S0/0/1 | |
| S1 Vlan 30, Vlan 40 Vlan 200 | 192.168.99.2 | 255.255.255.0 | | | |
| S3 Vlan 30, Vlan 40 Vlan 200 | 192.168.99.3 | 255.255.255.0 | | | |
| R1 G0/0.30 | 192.168.30.1 | 255.255.255.0 | | | |
| R1 G0/0.40 | 192.168.40.1 | 255.255.255.0 | | | |
| R1 G0/0.200 | 192.168.200.1 | 255.255.255.0 | | | |

Dispositivos Requeridos

- 3 Routers (Cisco 1841) con 2 puertos FastEthernet, 2 puertos Seriales
- 2 Switches (Cisco 2960)
- 1 Servidor (Genérico PT)
- 3 PCs con sistema operativo Windows 7, con tarjeta de red
- Cables Serial y Ethernet

Configuración de un PC para ubicarlo como “Internet-PC” en la topología



2. Configurar el protocolo de enrutamiento OSPFv2 bajo los siguientes criterios:

OSPFv2 area 0

| Configuration Item or Task | Specification |
|---|---------------|
| Router ID R1 | 1.1.1.1 |
| Router ID R2 | 2.2.2.2 |
| Router ID R3 | 3.3.3.3 |
| Configurar todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas | |
| Establecer el ancho de banda para enlaces seriales en | 128 Kb/s |
| Ajustar el costo en la métrica de S0/0 a | 7500 |

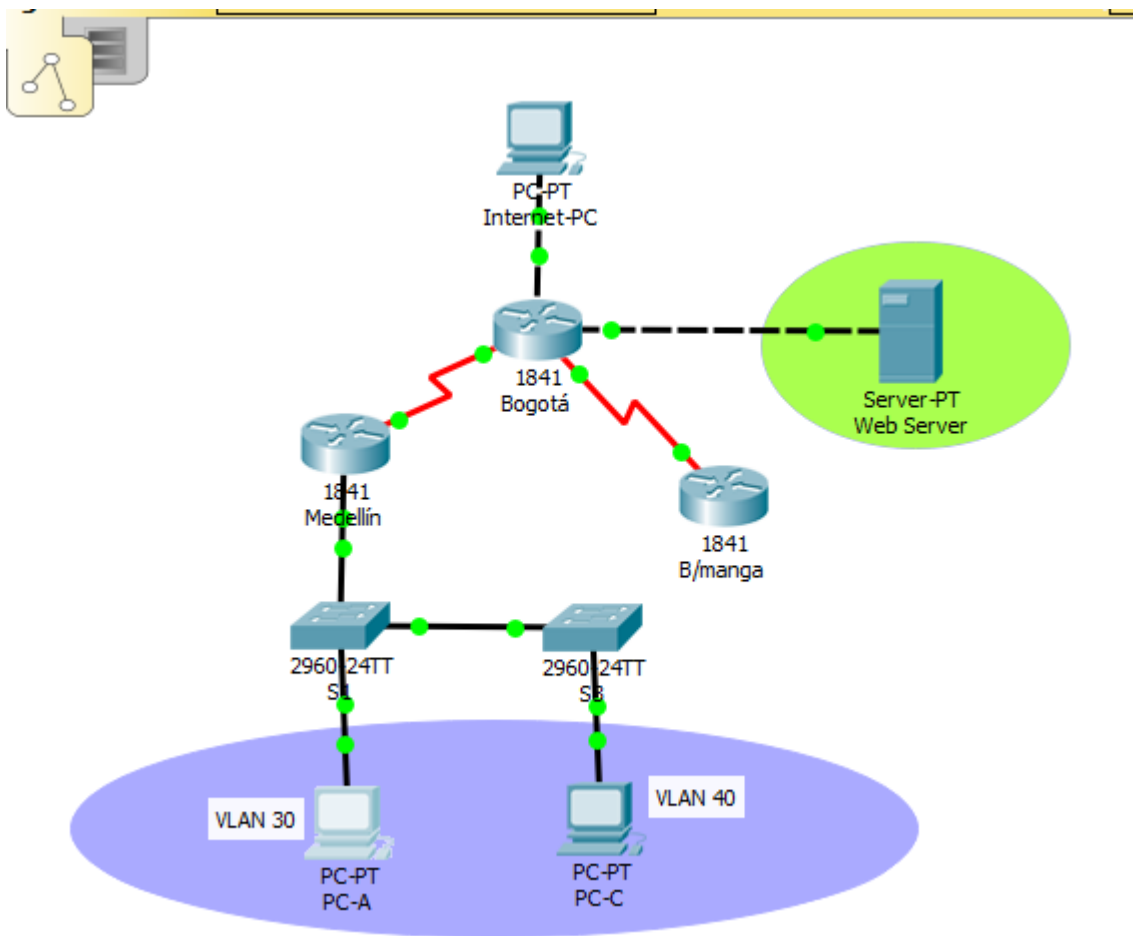
Verificar información de OSPF

- Visualizar tablas de enrutamiento y routers conectados por OSPFv2
- Visualizar lista resumida de interfaces por OSPF en donde se ilustre el costo de cada interface
- Visualizar el OSPF Process ID, Router ID, Address summarizations, Routing Networks, and passive interfaces configuradas en cada router.

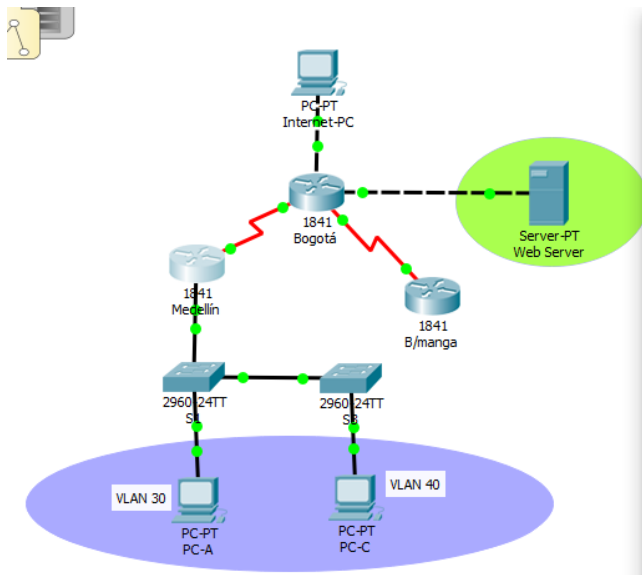
Configuración básica de dispositivos

Aplicar a cada Router y Switch de la topología, las siguientes configuraciones básicas;

- R1: nombrarlo "Medellín"
- R2: nombrarlo "Bogotá"
- R3: nombrarlo "Bucaramanga"
- S1: nombrarlo "S1"
- S3: nombrarlo "S3"
- Exec Password: class
- Console Access Password: cisco
- Telnet Access Password: cisco
- Encriptar contraseñas
- MOTD banner: Prohibido personal no autorizado
- A cada Switch deshabilitar DNS lookup



R1



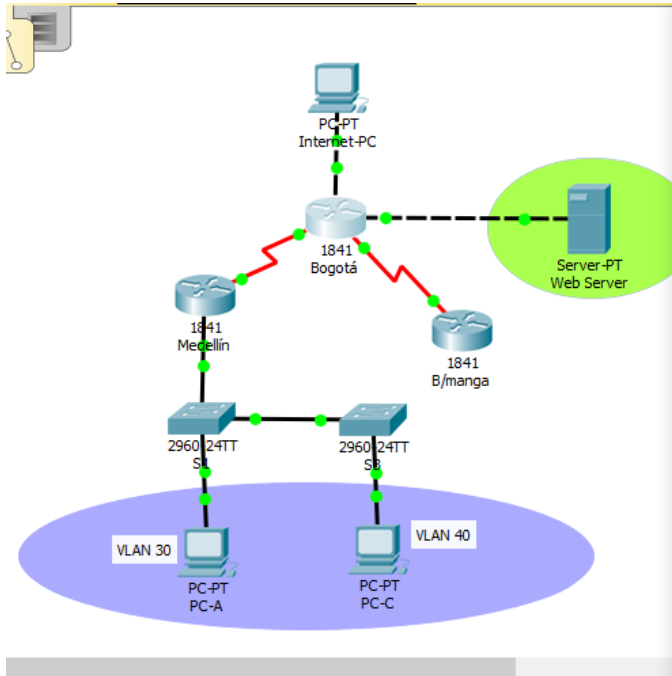
```

Medellin
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
FastEthernet0/0.40, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
FastEthernet0/0.200, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0,
changed state to up
Router>
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Medellin
Medellin(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Medellin(config)#enable secret class
Medellin(config)#line con 0
Medellin(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin(config-line)#login
Medellin(config-line)#line vty 0 4
Medellin(config-line)#password cisco
Medellin(config-line)#login
Medellin(config-line)#exit
Medellin(config)#service password-encryption
Medellin(config)#banner motd $ Unauthorized Access is Prohibited $
Medellin(config)#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy Paste

```

e: 00:07:35 | Power Cycle Devices | Fast Forward Time

R2



Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

Bogotá

IOS Command Line Interface

Press RETURN to get started!

```

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up

Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bogota
Bogota(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Bogota(config)#enable secret class
Bogota(config)#line con 0
Bogota(config-line)#password cisco
Bogota(config-line)#login
Bogota(config-line)#exit
Bogota(config)#service password-encryption
Bogota(config)#banner motd $ Unauthorized Access is Prohibited $
Bogota(config)#
                    
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy
Paste

R3

The screenshot displays a network simulation environment. On the left, a 'Logical' view shows a topology with three Cisco 1841 routers: Bogotá, Medellín, and B/manga. Bogotá is connected to Medellín and B/manga. Medellín is connected to a 2960 24TT switch, which is connected to a PC-PT PC-A in VLAN 30. B/manga is connected to another 2960 24TT switch, which is connected to a PC-PT PC-C in VLAN 40. A PC-PT Internet-PC is connected to Bogotá. The bottom status bar shows 'Time: 00:16:50', 'Power Cycle Devices', and 'Fast Forward Time'.

On the right, a CLI window titled 'B/manga' shows the 'IOS Command Line Interface'. The configuration commands entered are:

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Bucaramanga
Bucaramanga(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Bucaramanga(config)#enable secret class
Bucaramanga(config)#line con 0
Bucaramanga(config-line)#password cisco
Bucaramanga(config-line)#login
Bucaramanga(config-line)#line vty 0 4
Bucaramanga(config-line)#password cisco
Bucaramanga(config-line)#login
Bucaramanga(config-line)#exit
Bucaramanga(config)#service password-encryption
Bucaramanga(config)#banner motd $Unauthorized Access is Prohibited
Bucaramanga(config)#
```

Buttons for 'Copy' and 'Paste' are visible at the bottom of the CLI window.

3. Configurar VLANs, Puertos troncales, puertos de acceso, encapsulamiento, Inter-VLAN Routing y Seguridad en los Switches acorde a la topología de red establecida.
4. En el Switch 3 deshabilitar DNS lookup

Time: 25:29:14 | Power Cycle Devices | Fast Forward Time

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up

Switch>ena
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Switch(config)#hostname S3
S3(config)#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

☐ Top

Time: 00:45:26 | Power Cycle Devices | Fast Forward Time

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
Press RETURN to get started!

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up

S1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
S1(config)#enable secret class
S1(config)#line con 0
S1(config-line)#password cisco
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config-line)#exit
S1(config)#service password-encryption
S1(config)#banner motd $ Solo personal autorizado $
S1(config)#
```

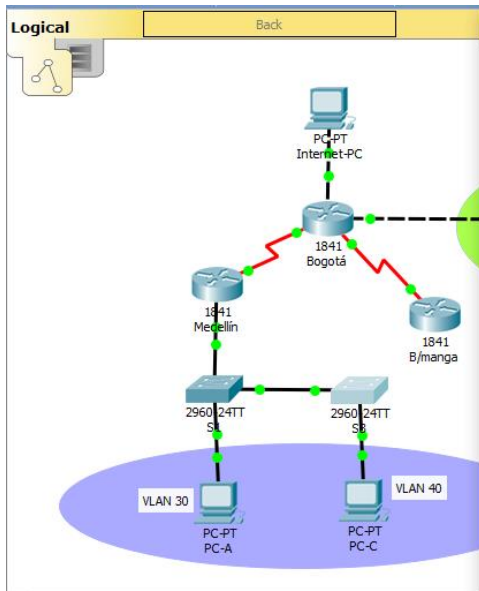
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

☐ Top

Logical

Back



S3

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

Cisco IOS Software, C2960 Software (C2960-LANBASE-M), Version
12.2(25)FX, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
Copyright (c) 1986-2005 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Wed 12-Oct-05 22:05 by pt_team

Press RETURN to get started!

Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
Switch(config)#hostname S3
S3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
S3(config)#enable secret class
S3(config)#line con 0
S3(config-line)#password cisco
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#exit
S3(config)#service password-encryption
S3(config)#banner motd $ Solo personal autorizado $
S3(config)#

```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

Time: 00:48:40

Power Cycle Devices

Fast Forward Time

Tener en cuenta la siguiente tabla de VLANs

| VLAN | Direccionamiento | Nombre |
|------|------------------|----------------|
| 30 | 192.168.30.0/24 | Administración |
| 40 | 192.168.40.0/24 | Mercadeo |
| 200 | 192.168.200.0/24 | Mantenimiento |

| | |
|---|--|
| Configurar en S1: | Configurar en S3: |
| VLANS S1 <pre> S1#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per S1(config)#vlan 30 S1(config-vlan)#name Administracion S1(config-vlan)#vlan 40 S1(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo S1(config-vlan)#vlan 200 S1(config-vlan)#name Mantenimiento S1(config-vlan)# </pre> | VLANS – S3 <pre> S3#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. S3(config)#vlan 30 S3(config-vlan)#name Administracion S3(config-vlan)#vlan 40 S3(config-vlan)#name Mercadeo S3(config-vlan)#vlan 200 S3(config-vlan)#name Mantenimiento S3(config-vlan)# </pre> |
| F0/3 | VLAN Mantenimiento |

| | |
|--|--|
| <pre>S1(config)#int f0/3 S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk S1(config-if)# %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to down %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1 S1(config-if)#</pre> | <pre>S3(config)#int vlan 200 S3(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan200, changed state to up S3(config-if)#ip add S3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.99.3 255.255.255.0 S3(config-if)#</pre> |
| <pre>S1(config-if)#int f0/24 S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk S1(config-if)# %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to down %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to up S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1 S1(config-if)#no shutdown S1(config-if)#</pre> | <p>Puerta de enlace predeterminada S3 - VLAN</p> <p>Mantenimiento</p> <pre>S3(config-if)#exit S3(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1 S3(config)#</pre> <p>F0/3</p> <pre>S3(config)# S3(config)#int f0/3 S3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk S3(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1 S3(config-if)#</pre> |
| <p>mode access</p> | <p>Puertos en mode Access</p> |

```
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S1(config-if)#int range fa0/1-2, fa0/4-24, g0/1-2
S1(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if-range)#
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S1(config)#int f0/1
S1(config-if)#switchport mode access
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

S1(config-if)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
S1(config-if)#int range fa0/2, fa0/4-24, g0/1-2
S1(config-if-range)#shutdown
```

os

Puerto F0/1 y apagado de puertos

```
S3(config-if)#
S3(config-if)#int range fa0/1-2, fa0/4-24, g0/1-2
S3(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
```

Puerto F0/1 y apagado de puertos

```
S3(config-if-range)#exit
S3(config)#int f0/1
S3(config-if)#switchport mode access
S3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 40
S3(config-if)#int range fa0/2, fa0/4-24, g0/1-2
S3(config-if-range)#shutdown
```

Configurar en “Medellín” la conexión hacía Bogotá

S0/0/0 – R1

```
Medellin(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin(config-if)#description Connetion a Bogota
Medellin(config-if)#description Connetion to Bogota
Medellin(config-if)#ip add
Medellin(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.1 255.255.255.252

Medellin(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Medellin(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Medellin(config-if)#
```


VLAN Mantenimiento

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S1(config)#int vlan 200
S1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to u
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan200
is now down.

S1(config-if)#ip add
S1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.99.2 255.255.255.0
S1(config-if)#
```

Ruta de salida S0/0/0 – R1

```
performance
Medellin(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/0/0
```

Configurar en “Bogotá” las siguientes interfaces

- Configurar conexión hacia Medellín
- Configurar conexión hacia Bucaramanga
- Establecer conexión hacia PC-Internet
- Establecer conexión hacia Web Server

Interface S0/0/1 – R2

```
performance v
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota(config)#int s0/0/1
Bogota(config-if)#description connection to Medellin
Bogota(config-if)#ip add
Bogota(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252
Bogota(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Interface S0/0/0 – R2


```
Bogota(config-if)#int s0/0/0
Bogota(config-if)#description connection to Bucaramanga
Bogota(config-if)#ip add
Bogota(config-if)#ip address 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252
Bogota(config-if)#clock rate 128000
Bogota(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Bogota(config-if)#
```

Interface F0/0 – R2

```
-----
Bogota(config-if)#
Bogota(config-if)#int f0/0
Bogota(config-if)#ip add
Bogota(config-if)#ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248
Bogota(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Interface F0/1 – R2

```
Bogota(config)#int f0/1
Bogota(config-if)#ip ad
Bogota(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.0
Bogota(config-if)#no shutdown
Bogota(config-if)#
```

Configurar en “Bucaramanga” los siguientes parámetros:

- Configurar la conexión hacia “Bogotá”

- Configurar loopbacks 4 – 5 – 6

Interface S0/0/1 – R3

```
Bucaramanga(config)#int s0/0/1
Bucaramanga(config-if)#ip add
Bucaramanga(config-if)#description connection to Bogota
Bucaramanga(config-if)#ip address 172.31.23.2 255.255.255.252
Bucaramanga(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Loopback 4

```
Bucaramanga(config-if)#int lo4
Bucaramanga(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
```

Loopback 5

```
Bucaramanga(config-if)#int lo5

Bucaramanga(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback5, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback5, changed state to up

Bucaramanga(config-if)#ip add
Bucaramanga(config-if)#ip address 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
Bucaramanga(config-if)#no shutdown
Bucaramanga(config-if)#
```

Loopback 6

```
Bucaramanga(config-if)#int lo6
```

```
Bucaramanga(config-if)#
```

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback6, changed state to up
```

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback6, cha
```

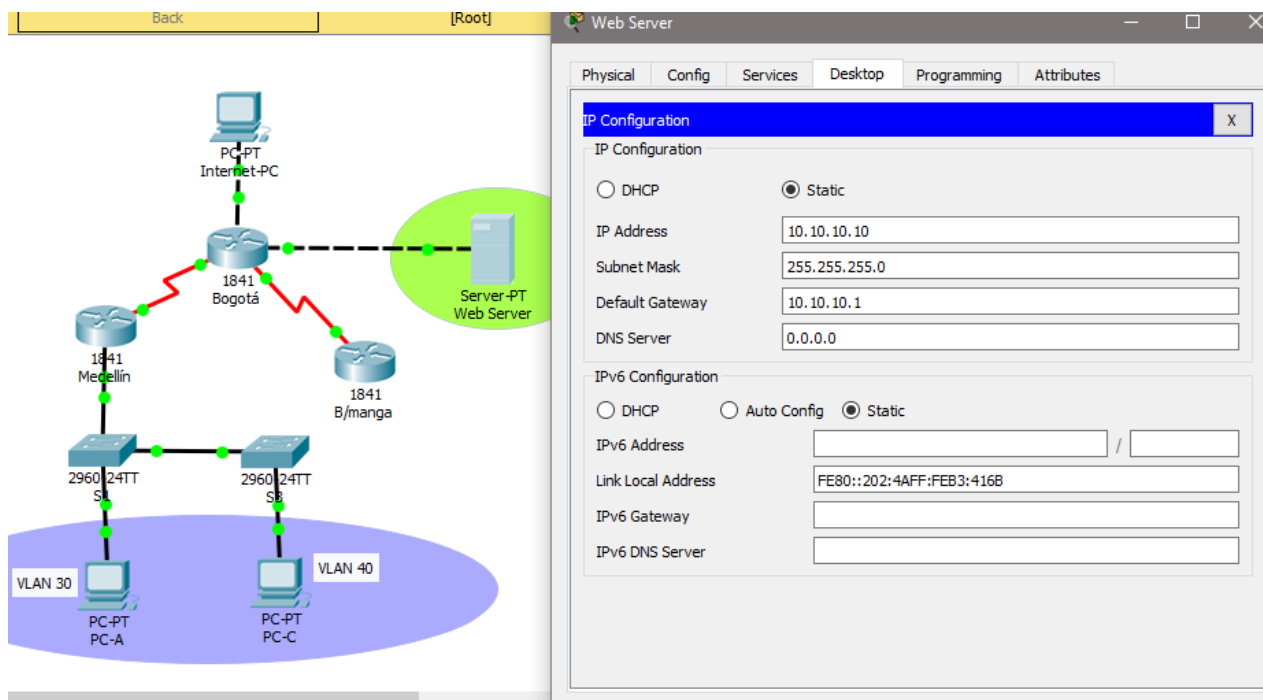
```
Bucaramanga(config-if)#ip add
```

```
Bucaramanga(config-if)#ip address 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
Bucaramanga(config-if)#
```

Realizar la configuración del direccionamiento del Web Server

Direccionamiento Web Server



The image shows a network diagram on the left and a 'Web Server' configuration window on the right. The network diagram includes a central router '1841 Bogotá' connected to a 'PC-PT Internet-PC' and a 'Server-PT Web Server'. It also connects to two other routers: '1841 Medellín' and '1841 B/manga'. Below these are two switches, '2960 24TT S1' and '2960 24TT S2', which are connected to two VLANs: 'VLAN 30' (containing 'PC-PT PC-A') and 'VLAN 40' (containing 'PC-PT PC-C'). The 'Web Server' configuration window is open to the 'Config' tab, showing 'IP Configuration' with 'Static' selected. The IP Address is set to '10.10.10.10', Subnet Mask to '255.255.255.0', Default Gateway to '10.10.10.1', and DNS Server to '0.0.0.0'. The 'IPv6 Configuration' section shows 'Static' selected with a Link Local Address of 'FE80::202:4AFF:FEB3:416B'.

5. Asignar direcciones IP a los Switches acorde a los lineamientos.
6. Desactivar todas las interfaces que no sean utilizadas en el esquema de red.
7. Implement DHCP and NAT for IPv4
8. Configurar R1 como servidor DHCP para las VLANs 30 y 40.
9. Reservar las primeras 30 direcciones IP de las VLAN 30 y 40 para configuraciones estáticas.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 30 | Name: ADMINISTRACION DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default gateway. |
|-----------------------------------|--|

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 40 | Name: MERCADEO DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default gateway. |
|-----------------------------------|--|

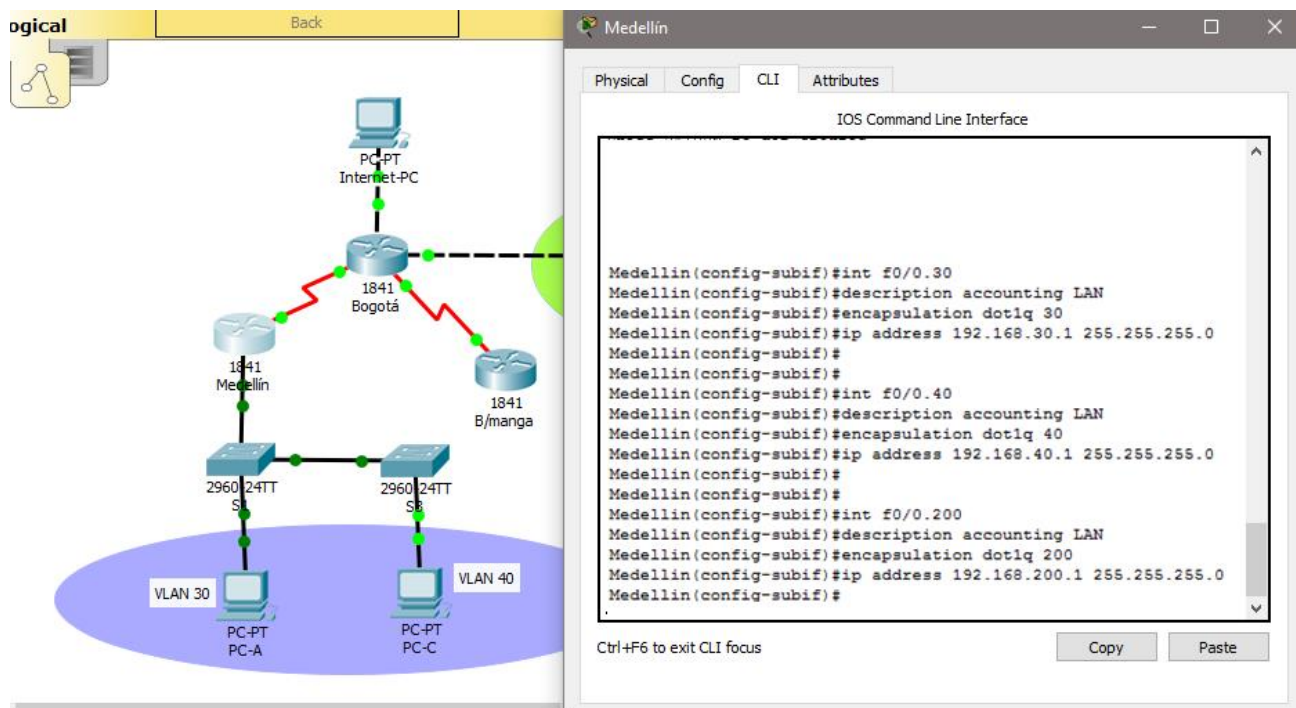
10. Configurar NAT en R2 para permitir que los hosts puedan salir a internet
11. Configurar al menos dos listas de acceso de tipo estándar a su criterio en para restringir o permitir tráfico desde R1 o R3 hacia R2.
12. Configurar al menos dos listas de acceso de tipo extendido o nombradas a su criterio en para restringir o permitir tráfico desde R1 o R3 hacia R2.
13. Verificar procesos de comunicación y redireccionamiento de tráfico en los routers mediante el uso de Ping y Traceroute.

Configuración de seguridad Switch, VLANs, Inter-VLANs Routing

Configurar en Bogotá, lo siguiente:

- Configure 802.1Q subinterface .30 || descripción de la conexión, asignar VLAN Administración, asignación de la primera dirección viable a esta interface.
- Configure 802.1Q subinterface .40 || descripción de la conexión, asignar VLAN Mercadeo, asignación de la primera dirección viable a esta interface.
- Configure 802.1Q subinterface .200 || descripción de la conexión, asignar VLAN Mantenimiento, asignación de la primera dirección viable a esta interface.
- Activar la conexión hacia S1

802.1Q – R1



Interface F0/0

```
Medellin(config-subif)#int f0/0
Medellin(config-if)#no shutdown

Medellin(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.40, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.200, changed state to up
```

Verificación de conectividad

```
S1#ping 192.168.30.1
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.30.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
.....
```

```
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

```
S1#ping 192.168.40.1
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.40.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
.....
```

```
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

```
S1#
```

Configuración OPSF y Protocolo Routing Dinámico

Realizar la siguiente configuración en Medellín

- Crear un OSPF
- Identificar R1 con ID 1.1.1.1
- Usar las direcciones de red sin clase, asignarlas a todas las redes conectadas directamente al "área 0"
- Configurar todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas
- Establecer el ancho de banda para los enlaces seriales en 128 Kb/s
- Ajustar el costo en la métrica de S0/0 a 7500

OSPF área 0 – R1

The image shows a network diagram on the left and a CLI window for router 'Medellin' on the right. The diagram illustrates a topology with routers Bogotá, Medellín, and B/manga, connected to a central Internet-PC. VLANs 30 and 40 are shown at the bottom. The CLI window displays the following commands and output:

```

Medellin(config)#router ospf 1
Medellin(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1
Medellin(config-router)#no router-id 1.1.1
Medellin(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1
Medellin(config-router)#network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
Medellin(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Medellin(config-router)#network 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Medellin(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Medellin(config-router)#
  
```

Interfaces LAN pasivas – R1

```

Medellin(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0 0.0.0
Medellin(config-router)#passive-interface f0/0.30
Medellin(config-router)#passive-interface f0/0.40
Medellin(config-router)#passive-interface f0/0.200
Medellin(config-router)#
  
```

Ancho de banda y costo en la métrica – R1

```

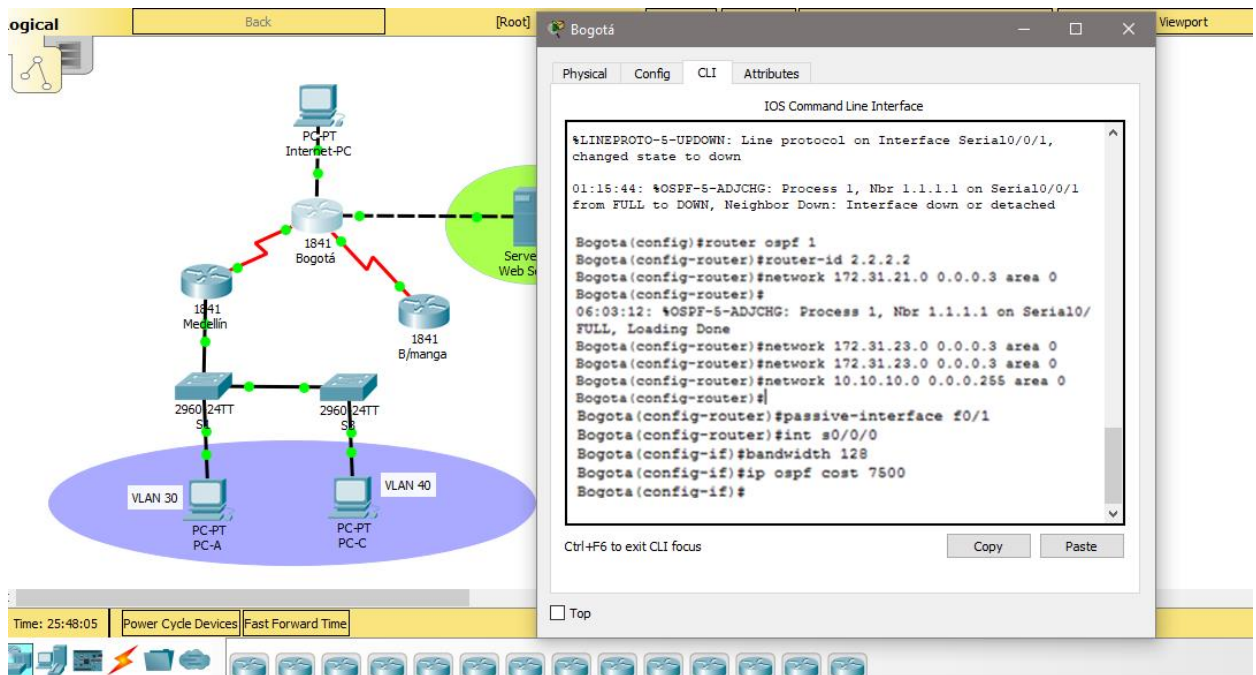
Medellin(config-router)#exit
Medellin(config)#int s0/0/0
Medellin(config-if)#bandwidth 128
Medellin(config-if)#ip ospf cost 7500
Medellin(config-if)#
  
```

Realizar la siguiente configuración en Bogotá

- Crear un OSPF
- Identificar R2 con ID 2.2.2.2

- Usar las direcciones de red sin clase, asignarlas a todas las redes conectadas directamente al “área 0”, con excepción la conexión hacia PC-Internet.
- Configurar todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas, con excepción la conexión hacia PC-Internet
- Establecer el ancho de banda para los enlaces seriales en 128 Kb/s
- Ajustar el costo en la métrica de S0/0 a 7500

OSPF área 0 – R2



Realizar la siguiente configuración en Bucaramanga

- Crear un OSPF
- Identificar R3 con ID 3.3.3.3
- Usar las direcciones de red sin clase, asignarlas a todas las redes conectadas directamente al “área 0”
- Configurar todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas
- Establecer el ancho de banda para los enlaces seriales en 128 Kb/s
- Ajustar el costo en la métrica de S0/0 a 7500

OSPF área 0 – R2

The screenshot displays a network topology on the left and a CLI window for router B/manga on the right.

Topology: A central router labeled '1841 Bogotá' is connected to three other routers: '1841 Medellín' to the left, '1841 B/manga' to the right, and 'PC-PT Internet-PC' above. The '1841 Medellín' router is connected to a switch '2960 24TT S1', which is connected to a PC labeled 'PC-PT PC-A' in 'VLAN 30'. The '1841 B/manga' router is connected to a switch '2960 24TT S2', which is connected to a PC labeled 'PC-PT PC-C' in 'VLAN 40'.

CLI Window (B/manga): The window shows the following commands and output:

```

Press RETURN to get started!

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to down

01:15:44: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Serial0/0/1
from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
Bucaramanga(config)#router ospf 1
Bucaramanga(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3
Bucaramanga(config-router)#network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
Bucaramanga(config-router)#netwo
07:00:55: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Serial0/0/1 from
FULL, Loading Done

% Incomplete command.
Bucaramanga(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
Bucaramanga(config-router)#passive-interface lo4
Bucaramanga(config-router)#passive-interface lo5
Bucaramanga(config-router)#passive-interface lo6
Bucaramanga(config-router)#exit
Bucaramanga(config)#int s0/0/1
Bucaramanga(config-if)#bandwidth 128
Bucaramanga(config-if)#
  
```

At the bottom of the CLI window, there are buttons for 'Copy' and 'Paste', and a checkbox for 'Top'.

Desde Bucaramanga verificar los OSPF vecinos

```
Bogota#show ip ospf neighbor
```

| Neighbor ID | Pri | State | Dead Time | Address | Interface |
|-------------|-----|---------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1.1.1.1 | 0 | FULL/ - | 00:00:39 | 172.31.21.1 | Serial0/0/1 |
| 3.3.3.3 | 0 | FULL/ - | 00:00:34 | 172.31.23.2 | Serial0/0/0 |

```
Bogota#
```

Verificación de configuraciones

```
Serial0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.21.2/30, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 2.2.2.2, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 64
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
  No designated router on this network
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:03
  Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 1 , Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 1.1.1.1
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.23.1/30, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 2.2.2.2, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 7500
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
  No designated router on this network
  No backup designated router on this network
```

```
Bogota#show ip protocols
```

```
Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
```

```
Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
```

```
Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
```

```
Router ID 2.2.2.2
```

```
Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
```

```
Maximum path: 4
```

```
Routing for Networks:
```

```
172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
```

```
172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
```

```
10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
Passive Interface(s):
```

```
FastEthernet0/1
```

```
Routing Information Sources:
```

| Gateway | Distance | Last Update |
|---------|----------|-------------|
| 1.1.1.1 | 110 | 00:03:20 |
| 2.2.2.2 | 110 | 00:12:20 |
| 3.3.3.3 | 110 | 00:07:08 |

```
Distance: (default is 110)
```

```
Bogota#show ip route ospf
```

```
192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
O 192.168.4.1 [110/7501] via 172.31.23.2, 00:11:12, Serial0/0/0
```

```
192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
O 192.168.5.1 [110/7501] via 172.31.23.2, 00:11:02, Serial0/0/0
```

```
192.168.6.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
O 192.168.6.1 [110/7501] via 172.31.23.2, 00:11:02, Serial0/0/0
```

```
O 192.168.30.0 [110/65] via 172.31.21.1, 00:35:27, Serial0/0/1
```

```
O 192.168.40.0 [110/65] via 172.31.21.1, 00:35:27, Serial0/0/1
```

```
O 192.168.200.0 [110/65] via 172.31.21.1, 00:35:27, Serial0/0/1
```

```
Bogota#
```

```
interface FastEthernet0/1
  description connection to Webserver
  ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
  duplex auto
  speed auto
!
interface Serial0/0/0
  description connection to Bucaramanga
  bandwidth 128
  ip address 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252
  ip ospf cost 7500
  clock rate 128000
!
interface Serial0/0/1
  description connection to Medellin
  ip address 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252
!
interface Vlan1
  no ip address
  shutdown
!
router ospf 1
  router-id 2.2.2.2
  log-adjacency-changes
  passive-interface FastEthernet0/1
  network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
  network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
  network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

NAT y DHCP en R1

Realizar las siguientes conexiones en R1:

- Reservar las primeras 30 direcciones en la VLAN 30 y la VLAN 40
- Crear un DHCP pool VLAN 30
- Crear un DHCP pool VLAN 40

Reservar VLAN 30 y VLAN 40 las primeras 30 direcciones

```
Medellin#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Medellin(config)#ip dhcp exc

Medellin(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.30
Medellin(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.30
Medellin(config)#
```

DHCP pool VLAN 30

```
Medellin(config)#ip dhcp pool ADMINISTRACION
Medellin(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
Medellin(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna-unad.com
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Medellin(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
Medellin(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
Medellin(dhcp-config)#
```

DHCP pool VLAN 40

```
Medellin(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool MERCADEO
Medellin(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
Medellin(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
Medellin(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
Medellin(dhcp-config)#
```

NAT en R2

```
Bogota>en
Password:
Bogota#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota(config)#user webuser privilege 15 secret cisco12345
Bogota(config)#ip http server
      ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Bogota(config)#ip http authentication local
      ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

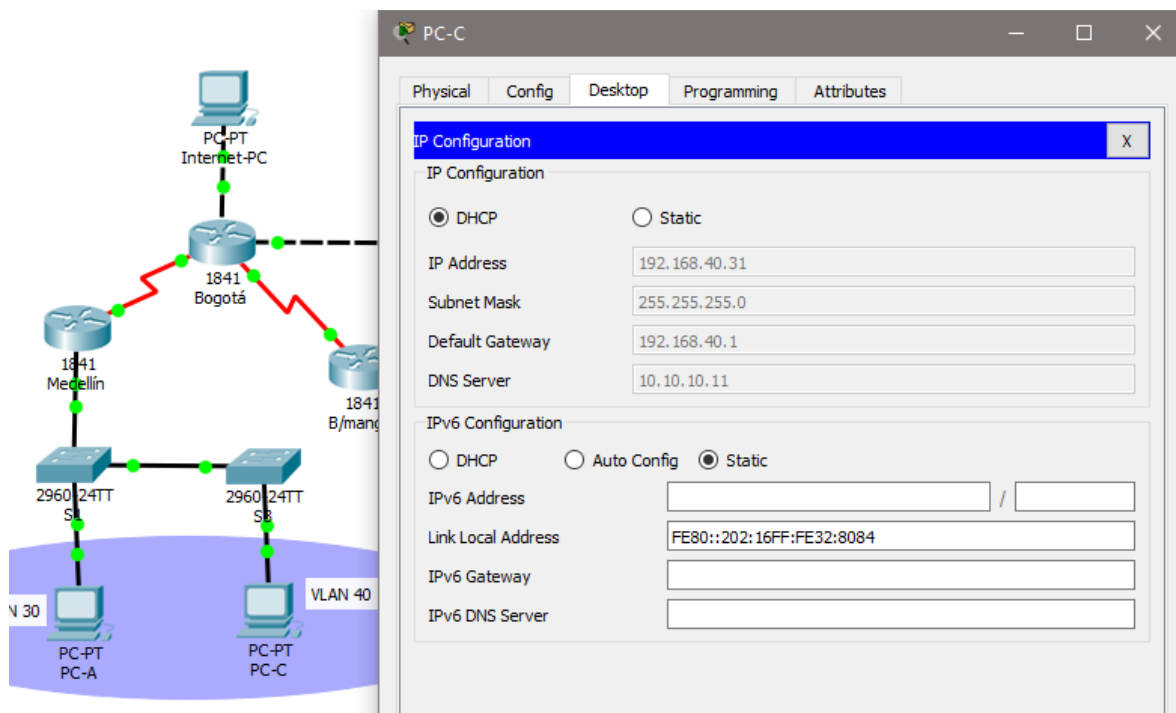
Bogota(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.10 209.165.200.229
Bogota(config)#int f0/0
Bogota(config-if)#ip nat outside
Bogota(config-if)#int f0/1
Bogota(config-if)#ip nat inside
Bogota(config-if)#

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
Bogota(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
Bogota(config)#
Bogota(config)#
Bogota(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0.0.3.255
      ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Bogota(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
Bogota(config)#
-----
Bogota(config)#ip nat pool INTERNET 209.165.200.225 209.165.200.229 netmask
255.255.255.248
Bogota(config)#
```

Verificación de asignación direccionamiento DHCP en VLANs

VLAN 40



VLAN 30

The screenshot shows a network topology in a simulator. On the left, a router labeled '1841 Medellín' is connected to a switch labeled '2960 24TT S8'. This switch is connected to a PC labeled 'PC-PT PC-A' within a blue oval labeled 'VLAN 30'. Another switch labeled '2960 24TT S8' is connected to a PC labeled 'PC-PT PC-C'. The '1841 Medellín' router is also connected to a '1841 Bogotá' router, which is in turn connected to an 'Internet-PC'. A configuration window for 'PC-A' is open on the right, showing the 'Config' tab. Under 'IP Configuration', 'DHCP' is selected, and the fields are: IP Address: 192.168.30.31, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0, Default Gateway: 192.168.30.1, and DNS Server: 10.10.10.11. Under 'IPv6 Configuration', 'Static' is selected, and the fields are: IPv6 Address: (empty), Link Local Address: FE80::2E0:A3FF:FEC9:9100, IPv6 Gateway: (empty), and IPv6 DNS Server: (empty).

Configuración R1 solo tenga acceso a R2 Telnet y aplicarlas a las líneas VTY

```
Bogota#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bogota(config)#ip access-list standard ADMIN
Bogota(config-std-nacl)#permit host 172.31.21.1
Bogota(config-std-nacl)#exit
Bogota(config)#line vty 0 4
Bogota(config-line)#access-class ADMIN in
Bogota(config-line)#
```

Configurar al menos dos listas de acceso de tipo extendido o nombradas a su criterio en para restringir tráfico desde R1 o R3 hacia R2.

```
-  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Bogota(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp any host  
209.165.200.229 eq www  
Bogota(config)#access-list 100 permit icmp any any echo-replay  
^  
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.  
  
Bogota(config)#access-list 100 permit icmp any any echo-reply  
Bogota(config)#
```

CONCLUSIONES

Con el desarrollo de esta actividad de habilidades practica se realiza un numero amplio de tareas importantes para el buen desarrollo de los ejercicios propuestos, en este se ejecutan funciones como la de verificar una conexión entre los dispositivos proporcionada en la configuración inicial de la topología, se configura la ACL de los Routers, esto con el objetivo de mitigar los ataques de forma remota y por supuesto no podrían faltar la verificación de la funcionalidad de las actividades ejecutadas con anterioridad.

(ACL) para permitir el acceso de direcciones IP específicas, lo que asegura que solo la computadora del administrador tenga permiso para acceder al router mediante telnet o SSH.

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Cisco CCNA – configuraicón DHCP

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<http://blog.capacityacademy.com/2014/06/23/cisco-ccna-como-configurar-ospf-en-cisco-router/>

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